

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 12, 1953

Crime Rate Is Going Upward

Officials Are Highly Concerned Over Nation-Wide Rise in Juvenile Delinquency

A MAJOR crime was committed in the United States every 4 minutes and 18 seconds during the first half of 1953. The total number of major crimes was 2½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1952.

These are some of the striking facts and figures released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its semi-annual crime report. The situation it reveals is the subject of grave concern among law-enforcement and welfare agencies. If the trend continues during the rest of 1953, the total of major crimes will reach an all-time high for one year.

What is alarming officials more than anything else is the rising rate of juvenile delinquency. For example, youths under 18 were last year responsible for 37 per cent of the larcenies in the country, 48 per cent of the burglaries, and 53 per cent of auto thefts. Court cases in the 10-to-18 age group increased 12 per cent, while the number of youths in that group was increasing only by about 3 per cent.

If we are to reverse the upward trend in crime, we must understand some of its causes. Only by attacking these causes can we hope to curb lawlessness. Let us look into the backgrounds of certain individuals, as revealed by court records, to find out some of the causes of crime.

Low ethical standards on the part of adults, setting a bad example for youth, are one cause of crime.

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THIS HARBOR AT CADIZ, SPAIN, may soon be in use as one of several bases set aside for American warships

U. S.-Spanish Cooperation

Considerable Discussion Arises Over Agreement Under Which Spain Gets American Military and Economic Aid in Exchange for Granting Us Bases

THE new United States-Spanish agreement on military cooperation is causing considerable debate in this country and elsewhere. Americans know that the agreement is intended to strengthen our defenses against communist Russia. Some dislike the idea of working with Spain, though, because they do not like the Spanish government. Several of our allies fear that U. S. aid to Spain will mean less for them.

The arguments will be taken up further along in this article, but let us first take a look at the agreement itself. The measure was signed on September 26 in Madrid, the Spanish capital, by U. S. Ambassador James Dunn and Spanish Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo. The agreement is for 20 years.

The United States, as reported in this paper last week, gets the right to use Spanish air and navy bases. Among the airports we expect to use are those near Madrid, in the center of Spain, Seville in the southwest, and Barcelona in the northeast. Naval bases probably will include El Ferrol, an Atlantic Ocean port in the northwest, Cadiz, in the southwest near the Straits of Gibraltar, and Cartagena, a Mediterranean seaport. Other possible bases are shown on the page 2 map.

The bases are in poor physical shape, and we are to pay for modernizing them. The cost of new buildings, improved runways at the airports, and strengthened docks at the navy bases may total \$200 million or more. The job of putting the bases into shape is

expected to get under way soon. A U. S. military mission has been planning the work for some time.

Spain is to get \$226 million in American aid in the near future. Approximately \$141 million will be for armaments. This sum will enable Spain to start modernizing her armed forces. Almost all Spanish equipment is old and in poor condition. The fighting forces need everything from new uniforms and guns to planes and warships.

About \$85 million in aid will be for developing industry and agriculture and for improving transportation facilities. Spain now has few big factories, her farmers are poor and lack modern equipment, and railways and highways are in urgent need of repair.

The present economic grants will be enough only to start a modernization program. Washington officials expect President Eisenhower to ask Congress for further aid grants. One estimate is that we shall give Spain as much as half a billion dollars within the next few years.

The military value. Negotiations with Spain were begun more than two years ago, when Harry Truman was in office, and were carried to a conclusion under President Eisenhower. The Spanish agreement thus has had the support of both a Democratic and a Republican administration, and for a single reason: *Our military planners say that the bases in Spain are needed as a part of our world-wide system of defenses against communist Russia.* The arguments in favor of the bases are as follows:

1. Our bombers could easily fly from Spanish airfields to bomb Russia and return, if Russia starts a war. The distance from Barcelona to Moscow, for example, is only about 1,900 miles. We have bases in France and elsewhere, it is true, but we'll need all that

(Concluded on page 2)

A "Must" for a Strong America

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

"YOU ought to obey the law—every law, including traffic regulations and the rules of your school." Such advice is often given, and few individuals will question its wisdom. Yet, laws are, as we know, all too frequently violated.

America, in comparison with other major nations, has a great amount of lawlessness. This seems strange. One might expect people to be scornful of laws imposed upon them by dictators. They might then excuse themselves on the ground that only by disobedience can they assert their rights. They might claim that they were not bound to respect laws which they had no part in making.

In the United States, however, laws come from the people or their representatives. There seems little excuse for the disregard of laws which the peo-

ple make and which they may change at will.

All people do not approve of every law, to be sure; but a majority of citizens make or unmake laws, and, if we accept the principle of democratic government, we must all agree to abide by whatever the majority does. Otherwise a democracy cannot be a success.

Why is there such disrespect for law in the United States? It must be that many people, while agreeing in general that laws should be obeyed, do not take the necessity of obedience seriously. Why, they may ask, should we obey law at all times?

There are several good reasons. One is that it is safer to do so. A person who violates law endangers his own security and happiness. He is likely to get into trouble. He does not intend to do so when he begins by violating school regulations or traffic rules. But these violations tend to break down respect for law. Eventually the violator may

offend in such a way as to cause himself and his family much trouble and grief. The surest safeguard against such a possibility is to develop the habit of obeying the law on every occasion.

There are reasons for support of the law, though, besides fear of consequences. There is the real satisfaction which comes to any person when he knows that he is playing the game of life fairly and honestly; when he obeys the rules, and helps to make his home, his school, and his community what they ought to be.

When millions of people live in a nation together, they need to abide by codes of conduct—legal, moral, religious. If too many fail to respect such codes, then we simply have a jungle where nobody can be safe. A nation may be ruined if large numbers of its people lose respect for laws and fail to abide by them. Everyone eventually suffers when lawlessness spreads like a disease throughout an entire country.

The Spanish Military Pact

(Concluded from page 1)

are available in war time. Airports in Spain will increase our total striking strength.

2. Our warships could use the Spanish ports for refueling and making repairs, and then slip quickly into the Mediterranean or the Atlantic to search for Russian submarines. The submarine danger would be great in a war. The Spanish ports would make it easier for us to fight against it.

3. Spain would be a good supply base. In a war with Russia, fighting probably would be mostly in Germany and possibly France. Spain probably wouldn't be directly involved by invading armies, for she is protected by the Pyrenees mountains at the French frontier. We could unload materials at Spanish ports in comparative safety, and then send them by land to France and elsewhere as needed.

4. Spain's army can increase our defensive strength if it is equipped. The army now has about 400,000 men, but it could be increased to two million in time of crisis.

5. Bases in Spain could save us from defeat, if Russia knocked out our installations elsewhere in Europe and routed U. S. and allied land forces in a sneak attack. We could fall back behind the protecting Pyrenees into Spain, regroup our forces, and then carry on the war. We don't expect to have to do that, but military planners must take into account the possibility.

6. Setting up bases in Spain might help to keep Russia from starting a disastrous war. The agreement with Spain serves as a further warning to Russia that our strength in the world is growing, and that it would be foolhardy to attack us.

The debate. Americans in general approve any plan that can strengthen us against the danger of communist attack, but some have doubts about the value of the agreement with Spain.

Hanson Baldwin, specialist on military affairs for *The New York Times*, says that the pact is vague, that it does not clearly state what our obligations are. What we promise to do for Spain in the event of war, for example, isn't included in the published agreement—although there may be a secret understanding on this point. Baldwin feels that it is impossible to estimate the cost of modernization in Spain. He thinks that we must proceed with wise caution if we are to get our money's worth in military advantages.

Ludwell Denny, well-known writer for Scripps-Howard newspapers, says we need to deal with Spain as a sort of insurance policy against setbacks

elsewhere in Europe, but it is plain that he doesn't like the idea. We've already spread out our forces dangerously, rather than concentrating them in a few places, Denny points out, "and the Spanish deal will scatter our resources still more." He asserts, too, that Spain has little to offer us immediately, that she "has no military strength and is an economic liability" at present.

The Evening Star of Washington, D. C., on the other hand, believes that the air and naval bases will be of great value, and that Spain, with its strategic geographic position and a "tough" army, will be a "valuable asset" to us.

The Washington Post says that the "strategic advantages which the agreement will give the free world are widely recognized," that our bombers "will have additional bases, protected by distance, from which to blast the Soviet Union in case it should launch an attack. . . . Bases in many different locations, Spain, Britain, and other countries, are probably our best protection against an atomic Pearl Harbor. They reduce the danger of a knockout blow and thus give greater assurance of a counter thrust."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch asserts that the Spanish agreement is worthwhile, although the cost is not yet fully determined. "One can hope that our diplomatic and military men have made a bargain that is worth to us what it costs," the paper says, "and the probabilities are that they have."

The political question. There are two points of view on the political issue that crops up in any discussion of Spain. Those who dislike Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish government, say:

"Franco won his way to power by revolution against the Spanish Republic, in a war that lasted from 1936 to 1939. He rules as a dictator. During World War II he kept up good relations with our enemy, the Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler. Although he did not actually enter the conflict, he did praise Hitler in speeches. We should have nothing to do with him."

"As *The New York Times* says, we fought World War II to defeat fascism, but now we are making an agreement with a fascist government. If there had been any chance of overthrowing the Franco regime, the *Times* declares, that chance is now gone. The newspaper continues:

"As we strengthen the Franco government's military forces, we strengthen his grip on the country,



SPAIN HAS PORTS on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea—one reason for the country's strategic value in time of war. The airfields and seaports which we may use are shown on map.

and our economic aid will have a similar political effect. Surely the highest purpose of American policies is to defend democracy against all totalitarian [forces], fascist as well as communist. If this be forgotten or overlooked in the process of making agreements with Franco, the cause of liberty will suffer grave damage."

Those who favor the agreement with Franco Spain reply in the following manner:

"It is true that Franco won the right to govern by revolution. In doing so, though, he wiped out Spanish communist and other radical groups which had been working with Russia. If Franco had not taken over the government, Spain might well be a communist nation today. We should be thankful that this is not the case."

"The Spanish regime may not be a democracy, such as we have, but it may be necessary for Franco to govern with a rather strong hand for the time being. If we help him to improve the living conditions of his people, Franco may turn to more democratic ideas in government."

"Some people think it is fine that we work with the communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia, because it happens to be anti-Russian, but they are against Franco. There is far more reason for working with Franco, who has always been a bitter enemy of Russian communism."

"The thing to decide, as Scripps-Howard columnist Denny points out, is whether working with Franco is in our own interests. Our government decided that cooperation with Yugoslavia was justified, because it gives us added strength against Russia. Cooperation with Franco is also justified, for bases in his country can add further strength to our defenses."

Our allies. A good many Frenchmen, Englishmen, and others approve our agreement with Spain. However,

many others in the European countries allied with us disapprove of the agreement.

Frenchmen, critical of cooperation with Spain, say, for example: "The new agreement means that the U. S. does not believe Germany and France can be held against Russia. The U. S. shows that it plans to withdraw into Spain and let Russia occupy France and Germany if a war starts. A belief that this is the case is causing French morale to drop. It would be wiser for the U. S. to spend more money strengthening its present allies, such as France, rather than Spain."

Columnist Denny pointedly replies to this argument by saying that French weakness is an important reason for our turning to Spain. If we could be sure that France and Italy would hold out in a war, then we would not need Spain, Denny writes. "But," he adds, "that if is too big," so we must take out an insurance policy by cooperating with Spain.

Spain vs. Red China

A number of British leaders are also critical of U. S. cooperation with a "fascist" government. Supporters of the Spanish pact answer their English critics in this way:

"Many of the same British leaders who are so indignant about Spain favor the idea of admitting communist China to the UN and of trying to get along with her in general. Red China is not only a dictatorship but it has been waging a costly war against us and our allies. Spain, on the other hand, has been living at peace with her neighbors."

The above are among the arguments for and against our military-economic agreement with Spain. The debate is certain to continue for a long time to come. (For basic facts about the land and people of Spain, see page 3 article.)

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS SPAIN SELLS ABROAD



Oranges



Grapes



Sardines



Olive Oil



Cork

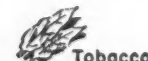


Potash

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS SPAIN BUYS ABROAD



Cotton



Tobacco



Petroleum



Phosphates



Coffee



Vehicles

WHAT SPAIN SELLS to other countries, and what she buys in world markets

DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Science News

HIGH school seniors throughout the nation are being invited to compete in the thirteenth annual Science Talent Search sponsored by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Educational Foundation and conducted by the Science Clubs of America. Seniors interested in entering the talent search should start now on a scientific project.

In order to compete, seniors must write a report of about 1,000 words on the subject, "My Scientific Project." Then, in December, they will take an examination which tests ability rather than amount of information. In addition, the contestants are to supply their school with information about themselves to be sent in with the report and examination papers.

By doing these three things, you may be among the 40 boys and girls who will win all-expense trips to the Science Talent Institute and compete for scholarships for the continuation of their education. For further information on the Science Talent Search, ask your science teacher or write Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, NW, Washington 6, D. C.

By means of a new electronic brain, unexpected stormy weather can be predicted before it begins. Dr. Jule Charney of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., has already predicted two severe storms before there was any evidence on weather maps that they might start.

Dr. Charney makes his storm forecast by using a simplified model of the earth's atmosphere, charting weather conditions across the country at three levels; one near the ground, one about two miles high, and one about five miles high. Information on conditions at these three levels is fed into the electronic computer or brain which then predicts, after a series of calculations, what sort of weather there will be in 12 or 24 hours.

More accurate local storm forecasts are expected to result from this discovery, since weathermen now will be better able to detect the causes leading to sudden and unexpected high winds and rains. After the winds and rain have become evident, local weathermen can track and forecast the storm's path. Until now scientists have been unable to spot the conditions that lead to an unexpected storm and predict it in advance.



DOUBLE-DUTY SKATES. A watchmaker in Germany invented these ice skates, which can be changed over easily to roller skates.



SIDEWALK CAFES are popular in Madrid and other Spanish cities

The Land of Spain

Agriculture Is Chief Occupation for 28 Million Population in Historic Country of Southwestern Europe

SPAIN (see page one story) is an ancient, once great and powerful nation that has fallen on hard times. Stories of the country go back to about 3,000 years ago, when Phoenician sailors from Asia settled on the Spanish southern and eastern coasts. Spain built and lost a huge colonial empire, which included territory in the Americas, from the 15th to 19th centuries. Since those ancient days, Spain has been a poor country most of the time. In size, Spain today is about as large as California and Indiana. The area includes the mainland and two island groups, the Balearics in the Mediterranean Sea and the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean.

Next to Switzerland, the country has more high land than any other nation in western Europe. Three-fourths of the country is a broad plateau 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. Mountain ranges cut across the plateau—the Pyrenees in the north, along the border with France, and the Cantabrians in the northwest. The Guadarramas and Gredos are part of a chain running across central Spain from east to west.

Spain's population is 28 million, and most of the people work as farmers or in jobs connected with agriculture. The nation produces half the world's olive oil, and harvesting the olive crop employs thousands of people in the south. Oranges are also plentiful.

Cutting cork trees is an occupation engaged in by many Spaniards. Portugal and Spain together produce most of the world's cork. Around the city of Murcia, in southeastern Spain, silk is produced. It is of a special kind—very fine strands that are used by doctors to sew wounds, and by fishermen to tie their colored, hooked flies to lines. Murcia has led the world in turning out this kind of silk for over 100 years.

All over Spain, people do most of their work by hand. Machines are rare. Wheat, for example, is usually cut by workmen with scythes. It is then tossed onto a cloth laid on the ground. Women with sticks beat the grain to loosen chaff from the wheat. The olives, oranges, lemons, cork,

and grains are major crops. Cattle, goats, and sheep are raised, and—in southern areas along the Mediterranean—goats are the chief milk animals. Fishing is a big food industry. Sardines and tuna are packed for sale to other countries.

The farmers may live in huts of stone in mountain areas, or in homes of stuccoed walls and tiled roofs in villages. There generally are no modern conveniences in the farm homes. Laundry, for example, is done in troughs in the open air; piped-in water usually is found only in cities. The farmers often use donkeys and two-wheeled carts for hauling crops to market or for taking the family on a day's excursion.

Spain's cities are much like those in other European countries, with a great deal of old architecture beside modern buildings. Madrid, with about 1,600,000, and Barcelona, with 1,200,000, are the only cities with more than a million population. Madrid, the capital, is located in the center of the country. In addition to government offices, it has factories that make furniture, shoes, gloves, and jewelry. The city is also the hub of rail and airlines that reach out to all parts of the nation.

Madrid is truly a metropolitan city, but it has customs quite different from ours. Most people don't go to their offices before 10 o'clock in the morning. Shops close at one o'clock and everyone goes out to lunch. Work doesn't begin again until four o'clock, and shops stay open until eight o'clock. The dinner hour is late in the evening, often after 10 o'clock.

Both farm and city young people get an elementary education, after which most of them go to work. There are comparatively few who go on to high school and college. Those who do usually are from wealthy families, which make up a rather small part of the population.

Spain was a monarchy until 1931, when a republic was established. The republic was overthrown in a civil war, lasting from 1936 to 1939, and Francisco Franco became the ruler of Spain.

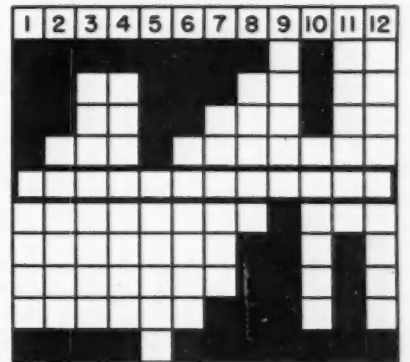
Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

- 1. He was an *implacable* (im-plă-kă-bl) foe of communism. (a) unyielding (b) undependable (c) unheralded (c) outspoken.
- 2. The President recognized the *utilitarian* (ū-tīl'ī-tair'ī-ān) value of the ideas. (a) world-wide (b) national (c) useful (d) useless.
- 3. Such an *amorphous* (ă-môr'fūss) proposal merits no serious consideration. (a) formless (b) cunning (c) awful (d) hypocritical.
- 4. The U. S. had a right to be *piqued* (pēkd) at the delegation. (a) irritated (b) present (c) absent (d) pleasantly surprised.
- 5. The candidate's honesty was *impeccable* (im-pēk'ă-bl). (a) not good (b) well known (c) questionable (d) faultless.
- 6. The situation could be *ameliorated* (ă-mēl'yô-răt-ēd) by more careful budgeting. (a) improved (b) made less costly (c) eliminated (d) made clearer.
- 7. The new Soviet move was *incongruous* (in-kôn'grō-ūs) with that country's actions. (a) not consistent (b) in agreement with (c) linked.

Fortification comes from two Latin words, *fortis*, "strong," and *facio*, "make." Hence a fortification is a structure that has been made strong.

SPANISH PUZZLE



Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to the descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will enclose the name of an area where Spanish culture has had a strong influence.

- 1. Country with which we have recently made a military agreement.
- 2. Early Spanish invader of land now known as Mexico; also the name of the Spanish national legislative body.
- 3. Italian explorer whose most famous voyage was sponsored by Spain.
- 4. Near neighbor of Spain.
- 5. European dictator who once helped Spain's present leader.
- 6. Spanish capital.
- 7. Spain's decline came after the British defeated her _____.
- 8. What we are preparing to establish in Spain.
- 9. Spanish word for "mister."
- 10. Bay north of Spain.
- 11. Head of the Spanish government.
- 12. Mediterranean gateway, near Spain.

Last Week

ACROSS: Constitution. VERTICAL: 1. Black; 2. Burton; 3. Vinson; 4. Dred Scott; 5. Rights; 6. President; 7. Taft; 8. Overrule; 9. District; 10. Nine; 11. Majority; 12. Washington.

The Story of the Week

New Chief Justice

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who took over his post on the U. S. Supreme Court a week ago, is getting adapted to his new duties on the nation's highest tribunal. Though he has never served as a judge before, Warren's wide experience in law and public service is of great help to him in his new job. The popular 62-year-old Californian gave up his duties as governor of his state to become Chief Justice.

The son of a railroad worker, Warren worked as a freight handler and farm hand to pay for his law studies at the University of California. He had just started to practice law when



EARL WARREN takes over his new post as Chief Justice of the U. S.

his career was interrupted by World War I. He became an infantry lieutenant, but the war ended before he was called overseas.

Warren then settled down to practice law. He also took part in Republican politics, and became district attorney of Alameda County in 1925. He served in that post for 13 years. For the next four years he held his state's top legal post—that of attorney general.

In 1942, Warren was elected governor of California. He was re-elected as the state's chief executive four years later, and again in 1950. In the 1948 Presidential race, Warren was the Republican choice for Vice President on a ticket headed by New York Governor Thomas Dewey. The Dewey-Warren team lost.

Philippine Election

One of the liveliest election campaigns in the history of the Philippines is now under way. The island country's 21 million people are getting ready to choose a chief executive and members of their Senate and House of Representatives. Elections are to be held November 10.

The contest is between President Elpidio Quirino, head of the Liberal Party, and Nationalist Ramon Magsaysay. Quirino, who will soon celebrate his 63rd birthday, has served as president of his country since 1948. He has been active in Philippine public affairs ever since he graduated from the University of Manila Law School about 40 years ago.

Quirino's opponent was once the president's Defense Secretary. Together, Quirino and Magsaysay were highly successful in stamping out

communist rebels who plagued the Philippines in the years following World War II. Last spring, a rift developed between the two men, and Magsaysay decided to campaign for the presidency against his former chief. The 46-year-old Magsaysay is now regarded as one of the most popular leaders in the island nation.

Magsaysay and his supporters declare that the present Quirino government is corrupt, and they pledge a clean-up if elected. Also, they warn that the Quirino group may seek to stay in power by juggling the vote figures. Quirino's followers deny the charges of corruption. As to the accusation that they may try to "steal" the election, Quirino supporters argue that Magsaysay's people apparently expect to lose the balloting and are preparing an excuse in advance.

Uncle Sam is watching the Philippine election campaigns closely. For over 40 years we governed the Pacific islands, giving them independence in 1946. We still have military bases in the Philippines, and we want to keep friendly ties with the new republic regardless of who wins the forthcoming election.

Colombia and Brazil

Colombia's newspapers are making headway in their fight for a free press. A short time ago, the land's president, Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, temporarily shut down an important opposition newspaper, the conservative *El Siglo*. The paper was charged with printing news that was against "the public interest." Other Colombian papers protested strongly against this move. They feared President Rojas' action would lead to complete government control of the press. Rojas then withdrew his ban on *El Siglo*, and asked foreign experts to help him set up laws governing press activities.

Brazil is putting out the welcome mat to pioneers who are willing to develop the vast Amazon Valley. The South American land's government is offering to help settlers acquire land in the Amazon area, and it will give other assistance to them. All told, only about 2 million people now live in the Amazon Valley which is as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi River. According



AMERICAN OFFICIALS abroad get together to talk over international problems. Shown here are (left to right): Charles Bohlen, Ambassador to Russia; Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, our envoy to Italy; Livingston Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; and Dr. James Conant, U. S. High Commissioner for West Germany. They met recently at Conant's residence in a suburb of Bonn, capital city of the German Federal Republic.

to Brazilian officials, the valley offers unusual opportunities for growing coffee, rubber, and other crops. Lumbering and mining are other fields open to settlers.

Four-Power Parley?

At our press time, the question of whether or not a four-power conference is to be held remains doubtful. Early last month, the United States and its allies asked for a meeting of American, British, French, and Russian leaders to discuss the future of Germany and Austria. October 15 was suggested as the date for the parley.

For some time, the Soviets ignored the western request for a world meeting. Then, late last month, Moscow made a proposal of its own for a five-power get-together to discuss global issues. The conference was to consist of the United States, Britain, France, Russia, and Red China. The Soviets also asked for an American-British-French-Russian parley to talk over European matters.

The Reds did not name a date for the suggested meetings. This, together with the vague terms in which Moscow asked for a get-together with us, has led some observers to believe that the Soviets want Allied-communist talks delayed.

Meanwhile, as of this writing, the outlook for an early meeting of the proposed Korean peace parley is also dim. The United Nations suggested such a conference for next Thursday, but the Reds have not yet agreed to discuss Korea's future.

School Savings

Uncle Sam is asking all schools to help the nation's defense effort by setting up *School Savings* programs. This is a plan which makes it possible for students to buy U. S. Bonds and Stamps each week at school. Special "Stamp Days" are set aside for this purpose.

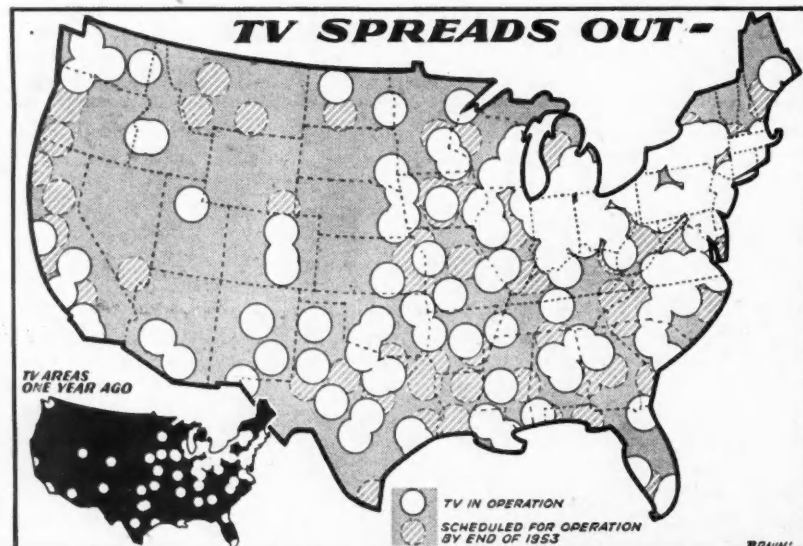
A nation-wide drive to encourage young people to save money and buy Defense Stamps and Bonds is now under way. About a third of the country's schools, with a total enrollment of some 6 million students, have already adopted the School Savings program. More and more schools are being added to this list all the time.

Information on the School Savings program can be obtained from the Education Division, U. S. Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Government Study Group

A group of 12 leading Americans recently made a visit to the White House to talk over the big job they are now setting out to do. They talked with President Eisenhower about the changes that might be made in the organization and duties of our far-flung government agencies.

The bipartisan body, made up of legislators, lawyers, political leaders, and others, is headed by 79-year-old ex-President Herbert Hoover. It has been called the Hoover Commission Number Two, to distinguish it from a similar body led by the former Chief



TV IS SPREADING. A year ago there were 108 stations in 63 cities serving 18 million television sets. Since then, more than 100 new stations have come on the air in some 75 additional cities. The number of sets in use has risen to 25 million, and more are being sold every day.

Executive in the years, 1947-1949.

The new Hoover Commission, like its predecessor, will study ways to streamline our government by suggesting changes designed to increase the efficiency and reduce expenses of Uncle Sam's agencies. In addition, the group will study government services and activities to find out to what extent, if any, federal operations are competing with private enterprise as well as state and local governments.

The study group is to make a report of its work at the close of next year. It is scheduled to issue its final recommendations by May 1955.

H-Bomb Debate

Do Americans feel that the nation's life is in danger now that Russia has developed advanced types of atomic weapons and knows how to produce the dread hydrogen bomb?

In a recent poll, public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup and his helpers asked a sample group of Americans such a question. About 7 out of every 10 persons queried felt that the Soviets could not knock out the United States with a hydrogen and atomic attack.

Gordon Dean, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), takes a different view on this matter. In a speech last month (before the Gallup survey was made), he declared, "Russia has the capability today to hurt us badly and we are faced with the ugly fact that within a year she will have the capability to virtually destroy us if she moves first."

Mr. Dean added that Uncle Sam has "unbelievable weapons" of his own. But none of these will do us much good, he warned, if Russia hits us first in a surprise attack.



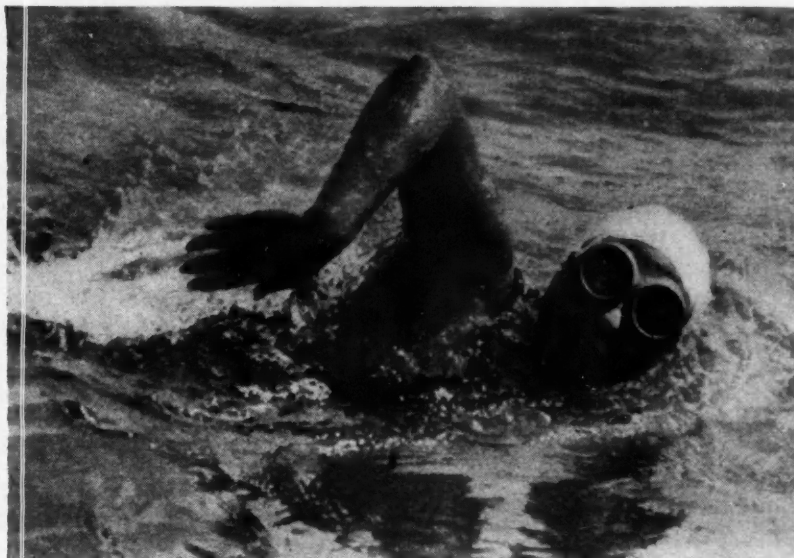
YOU'RE RIGHT! It's a bus—almost. A Japanese manufacturer put this inflated rubber bus into the air over Tokyo to advertise his product—buses.

Hopeful Outlook

Despite recent bad news that Russia has made real progress in the development of atomic weapons, the outlook for the free world is more hopeful now than it was a year or two ago, according to *New York Times* newsman James Reston.

Mr. Reston believes that at least eight events of the past several months have helped to shift the world struggle between democracy and communism in our favor. They are:

1. The death of Joseph Stalin last March which was followed by a struggle for power among Soviet leaders. This struggle is probably still going on.



AMERICA'S LONG-DISTANCE SWIM STAR, Florence Chadwick (see story)

2. The rumble of discontent behind the Iron Curtain. Opposition to Red bosses has been growing steadily in Soviet-dominated East Germany and in other lands under Moscow's rule.

3. End of the fighting in Korea.

4. A marked improvement in British-Egyptian relations over the future control of the Suez Canal.

5. The fall of former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh which opened the way for a more stable government in oil-rich Iran.

6. The addition of Spanish military bases to our defense system.

7. A dramatic rise in our defense production in the past year or so.

8. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's smashing victory at the polls in September which strengthened Europe's anti-communist forces.

Trade With Reds

For some months now, the Soviets and the Chinese Reds have been trying to get the free nations to do business with communist lands. According to an official U. S. report, trade between Red China and the western nations has increased substantially within the past year. The report adds, however, that fewer strategic war goods are actually going to the Chinese communists now than in the past.

Meanwhile, Russia and her European satellites are not doing as well as China in their efforts to make trade deals with the western countries. One reason for the trade lag between free nations and the Russians is that western European businessmen have found Moscow to be unreliable as a buyer and seller of goods.

According to a report in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Soviet products are frequently priced so high that western merchants find it unprofitable to handle them. Moreover, the *Monitor* adds, delays in making deliveries of goods and endless communist regulations on trading activities are discouraging Allied businessmen in Free Europe from dealing with Moscow.

Needed—Another Reuter

The western nations hope that when a new mayor is chosen for West Berlin, he will be as staunch a foe of communism as was the late Ernst Reuter. The legislative body of West Berlin, which is under American, British, and French supervision, is now looking for someone to take Reuter's place. Meanwhile, Walter Schreiber, the late mayor's assistant, heads the city government.

Reuter was a symbol of embattled free Berlin's resistance to Soviet threats. Surrounded by communist-controlled areas of Germany, that city stood out as an island of freedom under his leadership. In the late 1940's, when Russia tried to choke off free Berlin's ties with the western nations, Reuter convinced the Allies that his city could hold out if given supplies by air. The dramatic airlift was put into effect. West Berlin was kept out of the grasp of the Soviets.

Reuter, who himself was a communist in his younger days, broke with the Reds in the 1920's. He fought for freedom throughout the rest of his life. When Hitler's nazis took over Germany in the 1930's, Reuter was imprisoned and later fled from his native land. He returned in 1946 to work for a democratic Germany. A short time later, he was chosen mayor of Berlin.

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Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week we shall have a special issue on the United Nations. Its operations will be described, plus a pro and con discussion of its value.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A problem child was becoming too well-acquainted with the principal's office. One day the principal showed his annoyance. "This makes the fifth time I have punished you this week. What have you to say for yourself?" "I'm glad it's Friday, sir."

A sentimental lady was on a tour of a national park. She stopped before a gigantic tree.

"Oh, wonderful old elm," she said, "if you could only talk, what would you say to me?"

The forest ranger who was with her suggested, "It would probably say, 'Pardon me, lady, but I'm an oak.'"

Englishman: "Americans are rather odd people, aren't they?"

Australian: "Why do you think so?"

Englishman: "Well, it's their tea. They boil it to get it hot and put ice in it to make it cold; put sugar in it to make it sweet and lemon to make it sour."

Uncle: "Well, well! How do you like school?"

Nephew: "Closed!"

SPORTS

NOTE to our Hawaiian readers: If you look out some day and see a swimmer splashing in toward land from the open Pacific, do not be surprised. It will probably be Florence Chadwick, arriving from her native California.

We are joking, of course. The distance from Hawaii to California is much too great for anyone to swim—even Miss Chadwick. But if such a feat were within the limits of human endurance, the 34-year-old California woman would no doubt be the first to accomplish it. She has turned in more spectacular long-distance swimming feats than any other athlete in history.

Last month Florence swam the English Channel for the third time. She stroked her way from England to France in the record time of 14 hours and 42 minutes. Her two previous conquests of the Channel include a France-to-England swim.

A couple weeks later Miss Chadwick tackled the Strait of Gibraltar, separating Europe and Africa at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. She broke all records for the distance as she churned her way across in a little more than five hours. Although it is only eight miles across in a straight line, Florence had to follow a zigzag course to avoid strong currents. She actually swam almost 20 miles.

Swimming has been Miss Chadwick's hobby for many years. When she was eleven years old, she won a six-mile race near San Diego, her home city. By 1945 she had received more than 300 awards in swimming races.

In 1948 Florence took a job as a stenographer with a U. S. oil company in Arabia. She spent almost all her free time swimming. Long workouts in the Persian Gulf proved to be excellent training for her first conquest of the English Channel two years later.

Following her Gibraltar performance, Florence announced that she would attempt next to swim the Bosphorus. Located in Turkey, this is one of the waterways that separates Europe from Asia.

Bob: "It isn't my fault that I go into debt. It's all owing to other people."

Alberta: "Is everything shut up for the night?"

Albert: "That depends on you, dear. Everything else is."



LEPPER IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

Crime Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

Example: Joe W. is today serving a long term for burglary. (This name and those used in examples that follow are wholly imaginary.) As a boy he worked in a meat market. He soon found that his employer manipulated the scales so that customers were overcharged on purchases. Seeing his employer cheating, Joe concluded that "anything you could get away with was all right." This belief led Joe from petty cheating to large-scale thievery.

Poor home conditions, often—but not always—in slum areas, are a major cause of crime.

Example: In prison for auto stealing, Bill B. was a product of poor home conditions. His father was often out of a job and paid no attention to the boy. His mother, upon whom fell the burden of supporting the family, had little time to guide her son in the right ways. Bill fell in with hoodlums, and soon was mixed up in crime.

A low standard of law enforcement leads to an increase in crime.

Example: Tom H. told welfare officials that he was drawn into criminal activities after observing that police in his city "never caught anyone" following the commitment of a crime. The belief that the police were inefficient led Tom into a series of robberies. He got away with several thefts, but when he tried one in another city, he was caught.

The development of gang spirit—particularly when coupled with a lack of recreational facilities—helps cause crime by leading young people to do things as a group which they would never think of doing as individuals.

Example: Tony S. and his friends had a good deal of time on their hands with no facilities for recreation. Mostly out of boredom, they organized a gang. They fought with other gangs and created disturbances in public places. A spree of window smashing brought them into court.

Each of the above examples illustrates a major factor in the growth of crime. More often than not it is a combination of these and other factors that cause criminal activity, rather than a single factor. Among other causes of crime are the following: lack of schooling; lack of religious training; unduly descriptive portrayals of crime in newspapers, magazines, and radio and TV programs; liquor and drug habits which leave the victim with no backbone to do what is right.

If we can eliminate the causes of crime, it is obvious that we can drastically curb lawlessness. Since these causes are so varied, the battle against crime is a fight on many fronts.

The American people must raise their ethical standards. They must not allow corruption to get root in their communities.

Homes, schools, and churches have the all-important task of sharing responsibility for the development of good character. Parents should encourage their sons and daughters to take pride in the home and to share in the job of running it. If more people will wholeheartedly support the schools and will regularly attend the churches of their choice, America will become a more law-abiding nation.

The elimination of slums can do much to prevent crime. So can public criticism of any publishers, broadcasters, film producers, or others who glamorize the life of criminals.

Of course, there will always be some who turn to crime, no matter how well we deal with its basic causes. This number, though, must be kept to a minimum. What is so alarming about the present increase in criminal activity is that it is involving greatly increasing numbers of young people each year. The alarming prospect which this situation opens for the future was recently made plain by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., who said:

"Now if I were to tell you that one million youngsters will show the first symptoms of cholera this year, the na-

An effective attack on the causes of crime in general—which we have already discussed—will help decrease juvenile delinquency. Many people feel, though, that additional steps must be taken to curb delinquency in the 18-and-under group. Some feel that young people are permitted too much freedom of action for their own good and the good of the nation. This viewpoint, quite widely expressed in the editorial and letter columns of newspapers in recent weeks, may be summarized as follows:

"Young people have been given increasingly free rein in recent years. It has become the fashion to let them do as they want to do in order to encourage 'self expression.' This philosophy, taken to extremes, has given many youths the idea that they can

did not have the free time on their hands to get into trouble that many young folks have now.

"Stricter controls in home and school would be no cure-all for juvenile delinquency. Lack of disciplinary restraints figures no doubt in the criminal tendencies of certain individuals, but it is only one of many factors. To meet the problem of juvenile delinquency effectively, we shall be wiser to make an all-out attack on poor living conditions, inadequate recreational facilities, and other basic causes of crime."

(How do the readers of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER feel about this controversy? Send us your views. The best letters will be published in the letter column.)

While there is debate over some aspects of the delinquency problem, there is general agreement that many young people who get into trouble can be straightened out before they actually embark on a life of crime. If they are to be put on the right path, it is necessary that police departments, juvenile courts, and detention facilities (where delinquents are held awaiting a court hearing) be properly staffed with well-trained personnel. It is up to local governments to see that the best possible services are provided along these lines.

Hoover's Views

Basically, though, it is the individual citizen who can wield the greatest influence in the fight against crime. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has made this point plain. Writing in *The Rotarian*, Mr. Hoover has said:

"Behind the story of every community blighted by crime and racketeers is a longer tale of civic indifference and individual neglect. The citizen who condones gambling, who winks at dishonesty, and who shrugs off his community responsibilities, is at the base of the pyramid, which supports political corruption, vice, and crime. . . . In the face of such an attitude, juvenile delinquency increases."

What, then, can you as an individual do to help curb crime? Abide by the laws yourself. Encourage others to do so, and report unlawful activity to the proper agency.

But passive obedience to the law is not enough. You must become active in the life of your community. Can you, for example, answer the questions that follow?

Does the police department in your community have enough men, equipment, and funds to do a good job? Does it have a good training program?

Is juvenile delinquency on the rise in your community? How does the crime rate compare with that of the nation as a whole?

Is there general agreement that your local courts are doing an effective and impartial job? Are cases handled with a minimum of delay? What special facilities exist for handling cases involving juveniles?

Are slums a breeding place of crime in your city? If so, is anything being done to remedy the matter? Are there adequate recreation centers and playgrounds? What other steps are being taken to curb crime and delinquency?

If you can answer these questions, you are making a good start in playing an active role in the fight against crime. If you cannot answer them, go out and find the answers. Until you do so, you will hardly be justified in criticizing others for taking ineffective steps to curb crime.



A GROWING PROBLEM that all must work together to erase from our land

tion would be aghast and people everywhere would jump up to see what they could do to prevent it.

"Fortunately we face no such plague. But there is every sign that more than one million children this year will be in serious trouble enough to require the police to pick them up.

"Why don't people everywhere jump up and see what they can do to prevent it? They would jump . . . if there was danger of plague. Why not when it is juvenile delinquency? It is the same old story—'let John do it.' . . .

"By 1960 we shall have 42 per cent more boys and girls in the 10-to-17 age group than we had in 1951. A sobering question then is whether the number of delinquent children also will increase 42 per cent by 1960? Or will the pace be even greater, as it has been in the last few years? Suppose we had to increase our police forces, or our court facilities, detention centers, probation services 42 per cent. The prospect is frightening. . . ."

do whatever they desire, and get away with it. Such an attitude is a major factor in the rise in juvenile delinquency rates. We have ignored the old warning: 'Spare the rod and spoil the child,' and we are now reaping the results.

"In earlier times when discipline was more strict, the problem of juvenile delinquency was a minor one. We need a return to the behavior standards of those days. Firmer discipline in home and school, plus more work responsibilities for young people, can do more than anything else to curb juvenile delinquency."

The opposite view, also expressed widely in newspaper editorial and letter columns, is this:

"Strict discipline was by no means the big reason behind the lower juvenile delinquency rate of a generation or two back. In earlier times, young people had more work to do outside of school. They had recreational facilities—hunting, fishing, etc.—that are not so easily available today. They

Readers Say—

France should try to solve her domestic squabbles and wake up to the threat of communism to herself and the world. She also ought to forget her old differences with Germany and become a partner in the European Defense Community. Only in this way can Europe really be made secure against the threat of a Russian invasion.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
De Soto, Missouri

★

Vandalism is a serious problem throughout the nation. Almost every day our newspapers carry stories of property damage done by young people. I believe that vandalism is caused partly by the fact that many teenagers have nothing else to do. Communities should make an all-out effort to provide wholesome recreation for the nation's youth.

BETTY NEWLANDER,
Ferndale, Michigan

★

I agree with the people who say that whatever happens in other countries affects us. For that reason, I believe we should help other lands improve their living conditions and fight communism. Nevertheless, I see no reason why we can't reduce the heavy burden on our taxpayers by cutting down on our foreign assistance program. Our taxes and our national debt are too high for us to keep on sending huge amounts of money to other lands.

SONIA VESTRE,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

Our aid to other countries should be continued. Help from us is drawing countries of Europe and of Asia into a closer partnership with the United States.

SHIRLEY GESTWITE,
Onsted, Michigan



America offers a future for every one of us. We have but to set our goal and to strive to reach it. By accepting responsibilities now and by doing our very best at all times, we cannot fail to get ahead and to make our nation even greater than it is. JEAN MCKEEVER,
Pasco, Washington

★

I think the United Nations is making progress in its efforts to achieve world peace. It is much better to talk over problems in a global forum than to decide differences on the battlefields.

CAROL TRACY,
Cass City, Michigan

★

I am a boy of 18, attending my first year in college. I do hope that, when Congress reconvenes, it will pass a universal military training bill. I think the nation's youth should be trained to fight in case of trouble. JAMES NEWBERRY,
Independence, Kansas

Pronunciations

Alberto Martin Artajo—äl-bër'tō mār-tēn' är-tä'hō
Balearic—bäl'ē-är'ik
Cantabrian—kän-tä'brī-än
Celal Bayar—jä-läl' bi-är'
Elpidio Quirino—el-pē'dyō kē-rē'nō
Garcia Bidault—zhawrz hē-dō'
Gredos—grä'thōs
Guadarramas—gwä'thär-rä'mäs
Gustavo Rojas Pinilla—gōös-tä'vō rō'-häs pi-nē'l'yä
Laniel—lä-nyel'
Murcia—mur'shi-ä
Ramon Magsaysay—rä-mawn' mäg-si-si
Reuter—roi'ter



FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATOR Harold Stassen on a "Youth Wants to Know" program, the TV series in which students take a direct part in political discussions with well-known leaders. You, the readers of this paper, can also participate in these programs (see story).

Youth Forum on TV

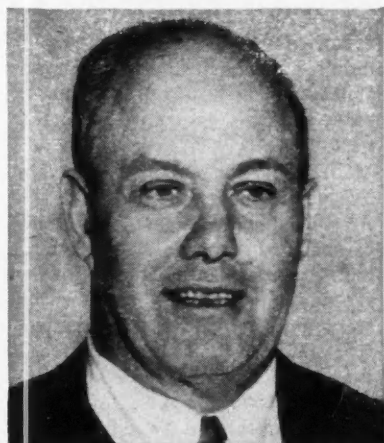
Well-Known Leaders Are Thoroughly Quizzed by Students on Television Program, "Youth Wants to Know"

NBC's "Youth Wants to Know" television program is now in its third season. Theodore Granik is the director; Frank Blair, the moderator. These informative programs offer high school students a chance to question leading public figures in weekly TV shows.

The American Legion cooperates with Mr. Granik and his staff by enlisting the help of high school principals and teachers in the Washington, D. C., area. School officials select well-qualified students for the "Youth Wants to Know" studio audience every Sunday.

Readers of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, though they may live many miles from the nation's capital, can now take part in the weekly TV discussion programs. In each issue of our paper, we shall announce the person who is to be interviewed two weeks later on the TV program. For instance, George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, will appear in person on the October 25 program.

Why don't you send us one question that you would like to hear Mr. Meany answer on the telecast? Questions should bear on the current issues with which he deals in his public career. When questions from our readers are asked on the program, the names and schools of the senders will be given by the moderator.



AFL'S GEORGE MEANY, who will be on "Youth Wants to Know" on October 25

Address all questions to TV Column. THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Each one should be accompanied by the writer's full name and his high school. Mail your questions on the very day our papers are received at school. Students living west of the Mississippi River should send in their questions by air mail.

Since only one or two questions from our readers will be asked each week on the program, don't get discouraged if you have to write to us a good many times before your contribution is used. Your questions, even when not included on the telecast, will be helpful to us and to the TV program staff.

In the case of Mr. Meany, you may query him on any topic in which labor has an interest. The following questions are typical of the type you may want to ask:

1. What change would you most like to see made in the Taft-Hartley labor law? Why?
2. Do you think that the cause of workers can be better advanced by one great unified labor organization or by competing groups such as the AFL and CIO?
3. How do union leaders feel that the Eisenhower administration is treating labor thus far as compared to business and industry?
4. In view of what the White House and Eisenhower have said, do you feel that there might have been an honest misunderstanding between Eisenhower and former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin?
5. What is the AFL now doing and what else does it intend to do in the way of helping to clean up crime and corruption on the New York waterfront?
6. Do labor officials feel that the country is headed for harder times? If so, what steps do they think the government should take?

To live in a great idea means to treat the impossible as though it were possible. It is just the same with a strong character; and when an idea and a character meet, things arise which fill the world with wonder for thousands of years.—GOETHE.

Newsmaker

Spain's Franco

SPAIN'S General Francisco Franco, a newsman once said, has been working for a military agreement between his country and the United States with "canny patience" for many years. Now, the firm-handed chief of Spain has signed such a pact (see page 1 story).

Franco is a career soldier. Born 60 years ago of an upper-class military family, he graduated from Spain's National Infantry Academy in 1910. At that time, his country was at war with Morocco, an African land across the Strait of Gibraltar from Spain. Franco had dreams of glory, and asked to be sent to the fighting front. He made a brilliant record for himself in battle, and rapidly climbed up the ladder of success in Spain's army.

In the early 1930's King Alfonso XIII was dethroned, and Spain became a republic. The new leaders regarded Franco as a threat to their government because of his royalist leanings. To get him out of the way, they sent him to Spain's Canary Islands to fill a minor military post.

When uprisings broke out within Spain a short time later, Franco was secretly flown to Morocco, which was under Spanish control. There he organized a movement to set up a new government in his homeland. In 1936, Franco and his followers landed in Spain and the struggle for supremacy began in earnest.



FRANCISCO FRANCO

Hitler's nazi Germany and Mussolini's fascist Italy sent arms and men to help Franco's side. Russia sent aid to the general's enemies. Finally, after a long bloody fight, Franco was victorious in 1939. He then set up a government with himself as "Caudillo" or leader, and permitted only one political group—the Falangists—to exist in Spain.

The supporters of Franco say he is doing everything possible to improve living standards in his country. Until conditions are better, it is said, he cannot relax his strong grip for fear that the communists will seize power. His critics contend, on the other hand, that his government definitely favors the upper classes.

General Franco has been described as "short and swarthy" in his appearance, and "aristocratic" in his bearing. He lives simply and makes few speeches or other public appearances. Much of his spare time away from official duties is spent in his spacious home near Madrid with his wife and family.

Careers for Tomorrow

Would You Like to Be a Draftsman?

If you are mathematically inclined, you may want to consider the possibility of becoming a draftsman.

Your duties, if you choose this type of work, will be to translate ideas into workable plans. Draftsmen prepare accurate and detailed drawings from rough sketches and plans made by an engineer. These drawings are used by the machinist, or some other worker, who builds the piece of equipment. This process takes place in practically every manufacturing and construction industry.

Your qualifications should include accuracy and mathematical ability. Artistic talent is of some importance, but most people who like freehand drawing would not be happy as draftsmen. The draftsman works with T-squares, triangles, and other such instruments to make exact and precise drawings. He or she (women, too, become draftsmen) has little opportunity to do creative artistic work.

In addition to these qualities, the draftsman should have some mechanical ability. He should be able to understand the operation of the machines he is drawing, and should have some knowledge of the materials from which the product is made.

Your preparation for a career in drafting can start while you are still in high school. You should take mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry, plane and solid geometry, and trigonometry. Later, you will learn

the actual details of draftsmanship either in a technical school or by serving as an apprentice with a firm that employs draftsmen.

As a student or an apprentice, if you decide to prepare for this career, you will begin by learning to trace drawings and make blueprints. You will then become skilled in making accurate drawings in one, two, and three dimensions. In the final part of your preparation, you will learn elementary mechanics and some of the physical and chemical properties of materials used in industries of various kinds.

Employment opportunities for draftsmen are fairly steady, although many people in this field have a hard time finding or keeping jobs when the nation's business activity slumps.

Draftsmen are employed by various kinds of industrial plants—iron and steel mills, automobile and aircraft manufacturers, the shipbuilding companies, and engineering and architectural firms. They also work for the federal, state, and local governments.

Your income will depend to a large extent upon your ability and experience. The pay of an apprentice is usually quite low. An experienced draftsman may earn from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, depending upon the locality in which he works and the type of job he does.

Advantages in becoming a draftsman include the fairly good opportunities for promotion that exist in the



CAN YOU DRAW? Perhaps you'd like a career as a draftsman.

field. A job as designer, chief draftsman, or even that of an engineer may lie ahead. To qualify for jobs such as these, however, you need a great deal of experience and advanced technical training. Many schools, particularly in the larger cities, offer courses at night which would make it possible for you to get additional training.

Disadvantages are (1) the work is confining since you would have to be at the drafting board most of the day; (2) the need for absolute accuracy often causes eyestrain and might tax your nerves; and (3) many draftsmen are poorly paid.

Further information, including a list of approved vocational schools that teach drafting in your locality, can be secured from the State Director of Vocational Education. His offices are likely to be in the state capital. You may get advice on opportunities for beginners in your area from personnel officers at nearby industrial concerns and at the local office of your State Employment Service.

Study Guide

Crime

1. Cite some of the facts that officials find most alarming in the present crime situation.
2. Name four major causes of crime. How can we deal with each?
3. Why does Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., think that the crime prospect is "frightening"?
4. What views are given by those who think that young people have too much freedom today?
5. Give the arguments of those who contend that stricter discipline would have only minor value in solving the crime problem.
6. Who, according to J. Edgar Hoover, is "at the base of the pyramid which supports . . . crime"?
7. How can each individual, young and old, help in solving the crime problem?

Discussion

1. Do you feel that the greater freedom of action which young people have today in comparison to what they had in earlier times is a major cause of increased juvenile delinquency? Why or why not?
2. What steps do you think should be taken to meet the juvenile delinquency problem (1) throughout the nation as a whole? (2) within your own community? Explain.

Spain

1. Outline the main provisions of the American-Spanish agreement on military cooperation.
2. What is the one big reason that caused Truman, first, and then Eisenhower to seek the agreement?
3. Give at least three reasons why our military planners think that the Spanish agreement is desirable.
4. Tell something of the arguments over the military value of cooperation with Spain.
5. Briefly outline the political arguments that are advanced for and against cooperation with the Spanish government.
6. What do western European critics say about the agreement, and what replies are made to them?
7. Describe Spain, its population and major occupations today.

Discussion

1. Are we wise to work with Spain? Give reasons for the viewpoint you take.
2. Do you believe that bases in Spain are worth the large sums of money they will cost? Present arguments to support your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly trace the career of Earl Warren up to the time he became Chief Justice of the United States.
2. Who are the two candidates in the current Philippine presidential race? What is a big issue in that contest?
3. What new task is former President Herbert Hoover undertaking?
4. List several events of the last few months which, according to James Reston, have helped shift the present world struggle in our favor.
5. What does former chief of the Atomic Energy Commission, Gordon Dean, say about Russia's ability to hurt us in case of war? How does his opinion differ from that of most Americans, according to a Gallup poll?
6. Describe some of the difficulties that merchants from western nations encounter when they try to trade with Russia.
7. Who was Ernst Reuter, and why are we worried about who will be his successor?

References

- "Citizenship Education: Juvenile Delinquency," by Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, *Vital Speeches*, August 1, 1953.
- "Teen-Age Killers," by Dan Fowler, *Look*, January 27, 1953.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) unyielding; 2. (c) useful; 3. (a) formless; 4. (a) irritated; 5. (d) faultless; 6. (a) improved; 7. (a) not consistent.

Historical Backgrounds - - Crime Changes

THOUGH the American people always have had to contend with lawlessness and criminals, our country's crime situation has undergone various changes through the years. There are many reasons for this.

One is the growth of big industrial centers. In 1790 our population was more than 94 per cent rural, and it was still predominantly rural as late as 1910. But by 1950 we had only about 9 people living in country areas for every 16 that lived in towns and cities.

The effect of city growth upon crime conditions was accurately predicted many years ago by Thomas Jefferson. Though he realized that the development of big towns would help increase our national wealth, he also felt that these cities would breed crime and corruption. So he preferred to see America remain principally a land of farmers.

But it did not do so. Today the question is not: "Should we have big cities?" It is: "How can we remedy the ill effects of city life?" We have built trading and industrial centers larger than Thomas Jefferson would have thought possible. Chicago alone contains practically as many people as did the whole American nation at the time when Jefferson was serving as President George Washington's Secretary of State.

In the cities, where people are crowded together—many of them under slum conditions, we find a considerably higher crime rate than exists in rural areas. This is especially true in connection with robbery, bur-

glary, and other so-called "crimes against property."

While America was mainly a rural nation, juvenile delinquency wasn't much of a worry. Farm youngsters were kept extremely busy. They had sizable responsibilities in connection with field work and the care of livestock.

Even in the cities, life for young people was far different in earlier days from what it is now. Fifty years ago, thousands of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 15 were working long hours each day in mills and factories. Furnishing young people with wholesome leisure-time activities wasn't an important problem; they didn't have much leisure.

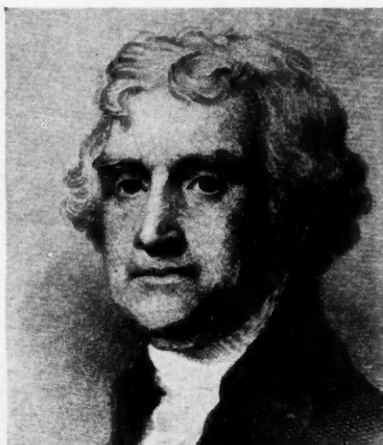
Furthermore, early American families spent more of their time together than do those of today. On the farms,

which once accounted for most of our population, parents and children worked as a group. In the cities there weren't nearly so many outside distractions as at present. In general, children were under close parental supervision.

During more recent years, parents and children have spent a greater share of their time apart from each other. In many cases, the mother, as well as the father, has a job away from home. In the evenings, parents and children are likely to take their recreation separately.

Numerous families follow this way of life without any serious trouble, but the danger involved is shown vividly by what occurred during World War II. Many fathers were at that time in the armed services, and large numbers of mothers were at work in war factories. In many cases, the children didn't get much family supervision. What happened? Juvenile delinquency rates suddenly shot upward to record peaks.

The conditions under which we now live offer a sharp challenge to youth. American young people—though many of them work hard in school and at part-time jobs—probably enjoy more freedom and more leisure than youngsters anywhere have ever known before. If they are to keep this freedom they must recognize the responsibility of using it properly. If the upward trend of juvenile crime continues, adult citizens will eventually conclude that tight restrictions must once again be placed upon youths. Already such restrictions are widely discussed.



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